## Special Notices.

Brick Machine.-The National Brick Machine, a CLAY TEMPERING MACHINE, and makes, with only two horse power, 30,000 SPLENDED BRICKS per day, with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the Machine does not perform what we claim for it, we will take it back and refund the money. Address

ABRAM REQUA, Gen. Agent, april 5-8-1m. 130 Broadway, N. Y. \$200 Saved .- Rev. John W. Potter, Snow Hill, N. C., [January 6, 1863,] says: "For twelve years I was a great sufferer. My liver was discased. I lost my flesh and strength, and my skin seemed changed in its color by the bile with which my system was overcharged. I became subject to frequent and violent attacks of billious cholic, every attack leaving me weaker than its predecessor. The physicians had been able to patch me up a little, but my health was in a deplorable state. I had taken patent medicines until I was tired of them. Without energy or comfort, I was barely able to go about a little. At length I yielded to the earnest persuasion of a friend and commenced taking the HEPATIC PILLS, with no confidence in them. ,They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I improved, I have persevered in their use, until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man, who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from \$100 to \$200, but I have had no use for a physician since. I can confidently recommend them as a superior family medicine."

For sale by the Druggists, Directions accompanying each box. Sent to any part of the United States for \$3 a dozen. Address, GEO. W. DEEMS,

Baltimore, Md. Itch! Itch! Scratch!! Scratch!!-Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in fortyeight hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all cruptions of the Skin. Price 50 ets. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of post age, to any part of the United States.

P. F. PESCUD, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Batchelor's Hair Dye!-The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin .-Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor, Also,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs, for Restoring and beautifying the Hair, CHARLES BATCHELOR,

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.-Black or Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, re-Hable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Perlumery and Fancy Goods

stores everywhere. March 13, 1866.-1y.

Aqua de Magnolia.-A tollet delight! Th ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspl-

It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and aliays indamation, It cools, softens and add- delicacy to the skin, Offer to Sonthern and Western Jobbers and Re-It yields a subdued and lasting perfume, It cures musquito bites and stings of insects,

It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere, Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfamery, or Toilet Water af-

DEMAS BARNES & CO., nov 22-5m Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

S---T--1860---X. Drake's Plantation Bitters .- They purify, strengthen and invig-

They create a healthy appetite, They are an antitode to change of water and

They overcome effects of dissipation and late They strengthen the system and enliven the

mind, They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers, They purify the breath and acidity of the

stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation, They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera

Morbus, They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requirng a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 21 Park Row, New York. nov 22-6m

Dry Goods, Insurance, &c.

The Greatest Cariosity of the Age! A LIVE MAN AT HILLSPORO'! ON THE FIRST APRIL WE WILL OPEN, at Hillsboro', N. C., the 'egest and finest

Ladies' and Mens' Wear ever offered to the country trade.

Having the best custom in the State, we can afford to sell at prices below City retail trade. Give us a call. Write for samples, enclosing stamp.

To Students and School Girls at a distance we will sell at the say prices as to our home customers.

March 22, 1866—2—tf.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY. RALEIGH, N. C.

P. F. PESCUD, AGENT,

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES OF INSURANCE IN the following Companies, whose combined Capital and Assets amounts to \$2,000,000,

Phoenix Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn. Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Valley of Virginia, Winchester, Virginia.

The above Companies are well known as first class Companies, and pay their losses promptly. BROOKLYN LIFE INS. COMPANY, of Brooklyn, New York, which is one of the most popular and reliable Companies in the United States, and on their business for the past year have declared a cash dividend of Forty per cent, to be divided among all whose policies were issu-

ed within the past 12 months, on the PARTICIPA-Persons insuring in this Company can pay half cash, and half note, payable and renewable

year, semi-annually, or quarterly as preferred.

They insure on the non-forfeiture plan, so that
the insured loose nothing if they are unable to
renew their policies after three or more years.

P. F. PESCUD. Raleigh, N. C., March 9, 1866. For particulars apply to

## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

CTORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE. WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO STORE IN our large brick Warehouse, Cotton, Tobacco, Hay, Corn, Flour, and all kinds of Merchandize B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS

4 18 AT Farriss & Lack's

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILK, CASSIMERE, AND

Every Description of Hats, &c., &c. Which the public are envited to examine, at No. 48 Fayetteville Street,

Gold: Gold: is declining,

But all kinds of the best Writing Paper and Envelopes, Illustrated papers, Fashion Books, Fancy Articles, and Newspapers, the'o from New York in thirty-six hours, can always be found at West's Stationery Store, Next door to the National Bank. "Small profits and quick sales," is our motto.

February 16, 1866-tf JORDAN WOMBLE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant, for all kinds of Produce and other Goods. Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Bacon and Lard. Consignments solicited, at Old Stand 4th door North side Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1852. LYCTRGIS BERKLEY, 53 Main Street, Under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs. Also Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Ma

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We still continue to sell books and stationery and all other goods in our line. We cannot seil at cost. If we do so, we shall be unable to buy other goods. We have been trading in our line for several years. Our friends have always pat-ronized us largely, for which we are thankful. We ronized us fargely, for which we are thankful. We have always tried to make a living profit on our oods, and at the same time to give general satisfaction to our enstoners. We intend still to fol-low the same rule, which we think fair and hon-Such books as we do not have on hand, we will order for our friends. Among our late a rivals, we have Methodist Hymn Books, Episopal Prayer Books, Chidren's Illiustrated Books in great variety, Photographs of Southern Generals, and Photograph Albums. We have also a great variety of common and fine Bibles and Tesfaments: also a large variety of Sheet Music. We try to keep all School Books wanted by teachers, to whom we sell at a liberal discount. Call and see our stock before buying elsewhere. We are prepared to do the best Book-Binding in the neat-est style at short notice. We want to trade with our friends for mars to come; hence we will sell as chenp as we can well under the circumstanc BRANSON & FARRAR,

N. CAROLINA FAMILY FLOUR.

150 Barrels North-Carolina Flour, in store and B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Merch 9, 1866.--tf.

DRY GOODS. ATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., 330 Broadway, New York,

tailers, at the lowest market prices, FOR CASH, A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

SECOND HAND COTTON 4 FLYER FILLING FRAMES, with Bobbins 25 36-inch LOOMS, all in good fine order. Will be sold very low for eash.

NORRIS & BALDWIN,

april 5—1m. 18 Hanover st., Baltimore, Md.

CITY ELECTION!

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 2, 1866. Monday the 23d inst., at which time will be sub-mitted to the qualified voters of the City, for their acceptance or rejection, the new charter passed at the last session of the Legislature.

THE INSURANCE.

Metropolitan Insurance Company, 108 & 110 Broadway, N. Y. A FIRST CLASS COMPANY.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000, SURPLUS OVER \$100,000. Office in Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. R. H. BATTLE,

march 31-6-s4w.

WHIPS: WHIPS: WHIPS: 50 Dozen Wagon Whips, for sale by B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. March 9, 1866.—tf.

E. A. WHITAKER, Agent.

MORGAN AND MeDGWELL STREETS.

TAKE NOTICE! HAVING FITTED UP 1 the large and commodious shop, formerly occupied by James Basinford, Esq., as a coach shop, for a Grocery store, and having received a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Confectioneries, &c., I can sell as reasonable as any parties in the city. Why? Be cause I do not pay the high rents some are pay-

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me for the last eight years, I solicit a continuance. I will eudeavor to please all in price and Having a clerk to attend market regularly, I

and money scarce. E. A. WHITAKER, Agent.

Raleigh, Feb. 15, 1866.—tf.

Boas, and misses, Hats and Shoes, a large assortment. Call and examine our Stock. It will pay you, as we have bought goods very low and will sell them cheap.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

march 29-5-tf. ROSIN BOILERS.
We keep constantly on hand Iron Cauldrons,

75, 120, and 200 gallons.
MITCHELL & ALLEN,
Hardware Merchants,
Newhern, N. Newbern, N. C.

G. W. ROWLAND, (FORMERLY OF ROWLAND & BROS,) COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of Cof fee, Sugar, Molasses and other goods usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery. Agent for the sale of Peruvian Guano, warranted pure as imported. Price, \$100 per ton. Cash before delivery.

## Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, - - - APRIL 24, 1866. We said in our last issue that the great object of the people of this State ought to be to get back to the Union, and that every thing should be sacrificed to this. As long as we remain out of the Union-for practically we are out-we shall be subjected to injustice and many hardships, without being heard in Congress by way of either explanation or remonstrance. We are enduring many hardships now, which must be continued until we can get a hearing in Congress. For example, the tax on manufactured tobacco, which was intended for the Northern States, (for the law was passed before the rebellion was suppressed,) is so high that but few can afford to manufacture the article. The tax is forty cents to the pound. This tax can be paid by a manufacturer who is engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and all the finer as well as the coarser grades of the article; but when it is applied to persons who manufacture the common article on a small scale, it is so heavy that it cannot be paid, and the planter is obliged to sell the article as it is, to be manufactured elsewhere. This is a great inconvenience to many of our people. It cripples trade and keeps down enterprise and industry. If we had members of Congress who could explain this thing, the law would be so altered that our manufacturers could go on as before .-Again, after the armies of Generals Sherman and Stoneman had taken out of the State nearly all the fine horses, there were left behind some thousands of inferior mules and horses, which were loaned to the farmers. These animals had been captured, and belonged to the United States, The Quartermasters were bound to order them in and sell them, or pay their value to the government out of their own pockets. This could not be expected. The consemence was they were ordered in and sold, and many were greatly distressed thereby. Now, what was the remedy for this? If we had had members in their places in the two houses of Congrees, and if the facts had been stated, as they would have been, Congress would have passed an act giving these horses to the people. That this would

have been done there is no doubt. We have stated these things simply as examples. For the want of reprealso of a State administration possessing the entire confidence of the government, we are suffering, and are likely to suffer in many ways. But our members of Congress must be the right sort of men. They must be men who possess the re-CLOTHS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &c. | spect and confidence of the majority of that body. It will not do to send members who have made themselves MACHIENRY FOR SALE. o lious to the majority. If we want members in that body to renew and continue sectional strife-to engage in altereations with Union members from the Northern States-to re-assert the right of secession, or to declare that Mr. Davis and his followers were right in fighting to the last, and that the fed-Notice is hereby given that polls will be opened the Court House in the City of Raleigh on eral government was wrong in suppressing the rebellion-to assail and abuse the Union men of the country, Those in favor of the new charter will vote a ballot with the word "accepted" printed on it, those opposed with the word "rejected."

By order of the board of Commissioners. april 5—8—td. W. H. HARRISON, Mayor. vors or kindnesses from Congress. We must not re-enter Congress to dispute and quarrel, but we must go there with pacific intentions, and with the hope and determination to obtain every advantage and benefit we can for our State. We are not disposed to proscribe any one, but we want those men ant to Congress who can do most for 13. That is our judgment. Those who can do most for us are such as had as little as possible to do with the rebel-

lion-such as opposed the attempted secession of the cotton States-such as abandoned the Union only when they were forced to do it-such as opposed Mr. Davis, and labored to arrest the war and make peace-such as submitted cheerfully and promptly to the national authority, and are anxious now for the return of that harmony and good feeling between the North and the South which prevailed in the early days of the Republic. Are we wrong in this? We think not. And if we be right in this view, what remains for us but to act accordingly? Do our people really desire to be restored to the Union? If will attend to the purchase of Fresh Meats, Poultry, &c., for any one wishing it.

Give mea call, if you please, as times are dull their acts. They have followed uncertain sounds and blind guides long enough. Let them think and act for themselves, or drift, drift, drift, as they certainly will under present auspices,

to still deeper impoverishment and ruin. The Sentinel of this City professes to publish the late speech of the President to the soldiers and sailors in Washington City, but suppresses or omits that part of it which relates to "traitors" applying for admission to Congress .--The speech in full will be found in the Standard to-day. The omission by the Sentinel is from the word "Oh," immediately after the words "determine these questions," to the words "two hundred men cannot."

We invite attention to the admirable speeches of President Johnson, in the Standard to-day.

f the White House, Wednesday night, in

Vashington :oldiers, Sailors and Fellow-Citizens: It is not affectation in me to say that lanuage is inadequate to convey the heartfelt elings produced on this occasion by your resence here, and by the presentation of our sentiments, as expressed by your reprentative in his address, and in the resoluons which you have thought proper to lopt. I confess that in the peculiar posture f public affairs, your presence and address ive encouragement and confidence to me, in y efforts to discharge the duties incumbent pon me as Chief Magistrate of the Repub-. And in what I have to say, I shall adress you in the character of citizens, sailors nd soldiers. I shall speak to you in those erms and on none others.

I repeat my taunks for the manifestation your approbation, and of your encouragenent. [Applause.] We are to-day involved n one of the most critical and trying strugles that have occurred since this governgent was spoken into existence. Nations, ike individuals, must have a beginning, nust have a birth. In struggling into exisence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal. It is not necessary for me now to carry your minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of those who were engaged in that struggle to achieve the national birth. It is not necessary to point to the blood shed and the ives lost in accomplishing that result. The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass, is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has strength, capacity and power to maintain itself among the nations of the earth. In giving such evidence we passed the war of 1812 and through the war with Mexico; and passed through all the struggles that have since occurred up to the be ginging of the rebellion.

This was our second ordeal. But a nation has another test still to undergo, and that is o give evidence to the nations of the earth and to its own citizens, that it has power to resist internal foes. That it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its own orders. [Cheers.]-We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust n God we will pass through it successfully. Cheers. | I feel complimented by the alluion of your representative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when he nation was entering on this third ordeal, ad raised my voice and hand against treaon, treachery and traitors at home. | Cheers, nd cries of Good. I stand here to-day olding to and maintaining the same princi oles which I then enunciated. | Cheers. | I tand here to-day opposing traitors and treaon, whether they be in the South or in the North. [Loud cheers.] I stand here to-day is I then stood, using all my powers, mental nd physical, to preserve this nation in passng through the third phase of its existence.

The organized forces and combined powrs that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field, but it loes not follow that there are still no enemics against our present form of government and our free institutions. [Applause.]

I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied then, as I deny now, that any State has the right, of its own will. to separate itself from the other States, and sentation in Congress, and for the want | some evidence that I have been sincere and | sent. Then, where do we stand? All that in earnest. An I now I want to know why is needed to finish this great work of umniators and traducers have been barking | determine these questions, "Oh," and snapping at my heels ? [Cheers,]

Why is it that they array themselves ide of the people-and when I say the people I include the sailers and soldiers .theers. | Why is it that they are arrayed ne! Where were they during the rebellion? ion where the enemy could be reached and representative?" [Cheers.] here men's lives were in danger? [Cheers]

and cries of "that's so." ublicly, and in every way, some of my pres-I care not for them -I care not that slander, doubly sure, and confirms the action of the me tell you here to-day that although pretty stitution, and in standing by it, the covenant well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live | will be preserved. ing enough to live down the whole pack of | While I have been contending against have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. [Voices—"They can't do it."] Try, Blanche, and Sweetheart. little dogs and all, come along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not .-

Cheers. The American people, citizens, soldiers, and sailors, know that from my advent into public file to the present moment, I have always stood unyielding and unwavering by the advocates and defenders of their rights

and interests. [Cheers.] We are now in the nation's third ordeal. We are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union. We denied the doctrine of secession and we have demonstrated that we were right. We demonstrated it by the strong arm. Yes, the ddiers and the sailors,-God bless them,have demonstrated by their patriotic hearts and strong arms, that States have not the power to leave the Union. [Applause.]

What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness on the part of the people of those States to come back, be obedient to the laws, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers. For what have we passed through this third ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no State had the power to break up this government. It was to put down the rebellion. The rellion has been put down and for what ?-Was it to destroy the States? [Voices "nev-For what have all these lives been sacrificed and all this treasure expended?-Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No; it was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fath-[Cheers.] It was for that you fought. It was for that I toiled-not to break the government but to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union of the States. This is what we have been contending for,

and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond intestine foes, and traitors at home. When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State? And when the rebellion in Penn-State and put it out of the Union? So being crushed, the law being restored, the plause.) That is all there is in it.

States. [Loud cheers.]

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The following is a full report of the adress delivered by President Johnson in front der extraordinary circumstances, succeeded see and the rest of the Uniou, with one ex der extraordinary circumstances, succeeded to the Presidential chair. What then? the sponse to a seranade, followed by an ad- Congress of the United States had ajourned ress in bchalf of the soldiers and sailors in without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded, as I had done in my own State, under the direction of the government to re-store the other States, and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys and the marshals: "Go down and hold your courts. The people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We looked out and aw that the people down there had no mails. They had been interrupted and cut off by

the operations of the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General, "let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think—that we are one people." He looked out again and saw that there was a blockade-that the customhouses were all closed—he said: "Open the doors of the custom-house, and remove the blockade. Let trade, commerce, and the pursuits of peace be restored," and it was done. We thus traveled on, step by step, opening up custom-houses, appointing col ectors, establishing mail facilities, and restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here, that was not authorized by the constitution?

What was justified by the great necessities of the case, that has not been already consonant with the Constitution and with the genius and theory of our government? Cheers.] What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and pagan world that we had passed successfully through the third ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our government was perpectual. A great priniple was to be restored which was established in our revolution when our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. [Cheers, One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without epresentation.

How then does the matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution, nd what now remains to be done to comolete the restoration of these States to all heir former relations under the federal govrament, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is admit representation, [Cheers,] And when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the onstitutional and law abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government. And where does that power lie? The onstitution declares in express terms that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the dge of the returns of election and qualifications of its own members.

It is for each House to settle the question under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of an oath; and can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body to participate in the legislation of the country who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate in its proceedings? They have the power-not the two houses, but each house for itself. The Constitution further declares that no State thereby to destroy the Union and break up | shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the the government; and I think I have given Senate of the United States without its conit is that the whole train of slanderers, cal- ration, is for the two Houses respectively to will say, "a traitor might come in." The answer to that is-each House must be the minst me ? Is it because I stand on the judge, and if a traitor presents himself cannot either House know that he is a traitor, [applause] and if he is a traitor can they not kick him out of the door, and send him n traducing and villifying and calumniating | back, saying to the people who sent him, "you must send us a loyal man?" A voice-"Home in bed"-laughter.] In and a voice-"that's the logic."] Is there Senate I raised my voice against it, and any difficulty about that? [Cries of "no, when it was believed that it would be to the | no." | If a traitor presents himself to either interest of the nation, and would assist in | House, cannot that House say to him "no, putting down the rebellion, did I not leave | you cannot be admitted into this body-go y place in the Senate-a place of emolu- back, we will not deny your people the right at, ease and distinction and take my posi- of representation, but they must send a loyal

And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence While I was thus exposed personally and of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one learned in Constitutional

ent traducers and calumniators were far re- law who will say, that if a traitor happens oved from the war and were enjoying ease to get into Congress, the body cannot expel nd comfort. | Cheers and laughter. | But | him after he gets in. That makes assurance e foul whelp of sin, has been turned loose government to the Constitution of our fathainst me. I care not for all that, and let ers. Hence, I say, let us stand by that Con-

ducers and slanderers. [Applause,] They traitors, and treason, and secession, and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here. [Cries of good.] I think the consolidation of power here is

equally dangerous with the separation of the [Cheers.] The one would weaken us, and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy. [Cheers, and cries of "Can't do it." but there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot-that one man can be a usurper; but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot. Mr. Jefferson, the Apostle of Liberty, tells us, so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously and more tyrannically than by one.

What power has your President to be a What can he do? What can he tyrant! originate? Why, they say he exercises the veto power. [Laughter.] What is the veto power? [A voice, "To put down the nigger." Laughter.]

Who's your President?- (several voices Andy Johnson.") Is he not elected by the people through the electoral college? The President is nothing more than the tribute of the people. His office is tribunitial in its character. In olden times when tribunes were first elected in the Roman republic. they stood at the door of the Roman Senate, which was then encroaching on the popular rights and putting the heel of power on the necks of the people. The people chose a tribune and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured on oppressive acts, he was clothed with power to say "veto"-I forbid.

Your President is now the tribune of the people, and thank God I am, and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. [Cheers.]

Your President standing here day after day and discharging his duty is like a horse on the treadwheel, and because he dare differ in opinion in regard to public measures, he must be denounced as a usurper and tyrant. Can he originate anything-under the veto power? I think the veto power is conservasylvania was put down, did that destroy the tive in its character. All that can be done by the veto power is to say when legislation

when the present great rebellion was put is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional. down, and the Constitution and laws of the "Stay, stop action. Wait till this can be country restored, the States engaged in it submitted to the people, and let them constood as part of the Union. The rebellion sider whether it is right or wrong." (Ap-Constitution being acknowledged, these say that tyranny and power can be exercised States stand in the Union, constituting a some where else than by the Executive. He part of the glorious and bright galaxy of is powerless. All that he can do is to check legislation-to hold it in a state of abeyance In passing through this ordeal, what has till the people can consider and understand been done? In Tennessee, under the direc- what is being done. Then what has been tion of my lamented predecessor, he com- done? I have done what I believed the menced the work of restoration; he had suc- Constitution required me to do. (Applause.) ceeded before I came here, in restoring the I have done what I believed duty and conrelations which had existed between Tennes- science required me to do. (Cheers.) So

motives and suspect the purity of the best in accomplishing this great national guarantees and propose a certain thing your motives | the United States. [Applause.] suspected and condemned, and if you

I now be suspected of faltering at the close | ed man. of this third ordeal of the nation?

Who is he, in public or private life, who the time will come, and that not far dista has sacrificed more, or who has devoted when it will be proved who is practically more of his time and energies to the accom- your best friend. dishment of the great end than I? And I right, and, with your belp and your counte- and I thank God the great principle has on that line! (Cheers and laughter.) And ual, in the language of a distinguished ora when I come to talk about sailors and sol- tor and statesman, treads American soil, hi done, all I want is for you to wait and see, chains to bind him in appreciation of the so far as the future is concerned. Wait and great truth that he stands forth redeemed see if I do not stand by you although every regenerated and disenthralled by the genin of universal emancipation! [Applause.] o see measures of policy brought forward n the recent struggle.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this encouragement. I thank you for your countenance on have high and solemn duties to perform, and his occasion. It cheers me on and gives me | you ought to remember that freedom is not strength to perform the work before me. If a mere idea. It must be reduced to practiwe are true to ourselves-if we are true to cal reality. Men in being free have to d-m the Constitution, the day is not far distant themselves many things which seem to ! when this government will be restored. Let | embraced in the idea of universal freedom us go on and restore the government. Let It is with you to give evidence to the us enlarge the area of our commerce and world, and the people of the United States trade. Let us not only inspire confidence at whether you are going to appreciate this home but respect abroad, by letting the na- great boon as it should be, and that you are tion resume its career of prosperity and worthy of being freemen. Then let me thank

I know that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient, too kind, and all day and paying your respects to me. I rethat. If we were all to be put to death or peat again, the time will come when you will that. If we were all to be put to death or punished, or thrown away for one offence, or for the second off nce, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow men, how many of

us would be left? I have felt when I have done wrong and epented of it, that I was as sincere and onest as he who had done no wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other and understand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony and concord to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages, sack cities, and devastate fields-to lay waste a country and cripple and reduce the enemy-but in time of peace, the converse of this course is

recisely the right one. The true policy of a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of agriculture, and let all the avocations of peace and prosperity be restored. I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who hung on and harmony, and the avocations of civil LIST OF LETTERS, life, all the feelings of resentment, which an- Remaining uncalled for at the Post Office in Raleigh ated us, when the excitement was up and running high. But, take the brave men who sustained the flag on the field, and on the wave, and you will find better feelings, and better judgment on these questions, than you will find with those who have been sitting | Blinson, G W up in the closet, and never smelled gunpowder. (Cheers.) Yes, from the private Banes, Mrs Betty up to the Commanding General, they know Crocker, Miss H P up to the Commanding General, they know better how to treat the present circumstances than any of these closet patriots and human- | Camp, Maj Henry-2 itarians.

Then, my countrymen, fellow-citizens, soldiers and sailors, let us rejoice that peace has come. Let us rejoice that the relations Every, Thos Etheridge, Miss Bettie of the States are about being restored. Let | Fife, Miss Martha us make every effort we can on proper prin- Grofan, John ciples to restore the relations which existed | Gotel, Mrs S between the federal government and the States. I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their homes and resume their peaceful avocations. I thank God that the baleful planet of fire, of blood, which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace.

Now, that the star of peace is suspended in the Heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace and all these associations which appertain to men in peace. The time is not distant when we can have a political milenium-a political jubilee-and when we can proclaim to all nations of the earth that we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal, having peace at home and power to bid defiance to all the world.-

Loud cheers.) Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slander may misrepresent, no man can say that I ever deserted or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will redeem all his promises, and will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compli-

ment you have paid me, As the President closed his speech, he was loudly and continuously cheered. The band performed patriotic airs, and the immense erowd dispersed. :

Speech of the President to the Colored People. The colored people of the District of Columbia celebrated on Monday the 16th the fourth annual return of the anniversary of the passage of the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. Speeches were made by Rev. H. H. Garnett, (colored,) Senators Trumbull and Wilson, Gen. Howard and others. The procession filed by the White House, where they were addressed by the President as follows:

I have nothing more to say to you on this occasion than to thank you for this compliment you have paid me in presenting yourselves before me on this your day of celebration. I come forward for the purpose of indicating my approbation, and manifesting the appreciation of the respect thus offered

or conferred. I thank you for the compliment, and I mean what I say. And I will remark in this connection to this vast concourse that the time will come, and that, too, before a great Guns, and other articles too numerous to men-I thank you for the compliment, and I time will come, and that, too, before a great while, when the colored population of the United States will find out who have selected them as a hobby and pretence by which they can be successful in obtaining and maintaining power, and who have been their true friends, and wanted them to participate in and enjoy the blessings of freedmen.

The time will come when it wili be made known who contributed as much as any other man, and who, without being considered egotistic, I may say, contributed more, in procuring the great national guarantee of the abolition of slavery in all the States, by the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States-giving a national guarrantee that slavery shall no longer be permitted to exist or be re-established in any

State or jurisdiction of the United States. I know how easy it is to cater to prejudice, and how easy it is to excite feelings of prejudice and unkindness. I care not for that. Beautiful stock.

I have been engaged in this work in which march 29-5-tf.

believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people; the soldiers and sailors ex- I did was for the purpose of establishing the ressly. (Cheers.)
Then, for my life, I cannot see where there God, I feel and know it to be so, that my control of the control s any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn forts have contributed as much, if not more

acts of a man's life. If you come forward tee, than those of any other living man is It is very easy for colored men to have withhold your opinion, you are regarded as pretended friends, ensconed in high places being opposed to the matter, so that it is and far removed from danger—whose eyes hard to move one way or the other, so far as have only abstractly gazed on freedom; who certain persons are concerned, on all ques- have never exposed their limbs or property tions pertaining to the interest of the great and who never contributed a sixpence in fur masses of the American people, for in them | therance of the great cause; while anothe s my hope and the salvation of the country. periled his all, and put up everything sarres I am with you citizens, soldiers and sail- and dear to man, and those whom he raises ors. Who has sacrificed or periled more than and who lived with now enjoy his propert the humble individual who addresses you? with his consent, and receive his aid and a Has not my all been put upon it? My life, sistance: yet some who assume, and others my property? Everything sacred and dear who have done nothing, are considered the man have been staked upon it, and could great defenders and protectors of the colo

I repeat, my colored friends, here to-day

My friendship, as far as it has gone, has have done it from the promptings of my not been for place or power, for I had these own heart and conscience. I believe I was already. It has been a principle with me nance and your judgment, I shall go through | been established that whatever any individdiers, about this to be done and that to be soul swells within him beyond the power of

Then let me mingle with you in the cele that will advance the interests of the people | bration of the day which commenced your rof that portion of the people who have freedom. I do it in sincerity and truth, and onstituted the gallant and brave men who, trust in God, the blessings which have been in both branches of the service have upheld | conferred may be enjoyed and appreciated he national flag and sustained the country by you, and that you may give them a proper direction. There is something for all to do. You

> you with sincerity for the compliment you have paid me by passing through here toknow who has been your best friend, and who has not been your friend from mercenary considerations. Accept my thanks,

The President, after concluding his remarks, waited some time outside while the procession passed, and during this time large numbers or the colored people advanced to pay their respects to him, and take him by the hand.

The President, was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of the above address and the passage of the procession, which proceeded to move as soon as he had closed.

On the 20th February, 1866, in Rutherfordton, N. C., by the Rev. Mr. May, Capt. John B. Eaves to Miss John A. Logan, all of Rutherford county.

Married:

New Advertisements.

N. C., April 24, 1860 Anderson, J H H Abt, Bernard Auge, E A E Baily, Miss Mary A Bryan, Miss Annie-2 Barham, Joseph Bradley, P F Beddingfield, Mrs P S Barker, H J Clark, Joseph Carrey, Thomas W Carr, Emily Campbell, W W Carney, John B Crane, J H

Davis, G W F Dicken, Miss Bettie Disbrow, Mrs Mary E 2 Edwards, J M-3 Fann, David Gorman, Miss Mary Gurdin, Miss Nuncy Haro, J E O

Hardee, Isah Jones, Miss Francis Harton, Mrs Sarah Johnson, Miss Sarah V Jones, W H oset, Henderson Maynard, Miss Martha F Maynard, Miss R C Nensom, Mrs Matilda Olane, Miss Hannah

Odanlei, Miss Julia

Peirce, Mrs F A Peirce, John Phillips, Capt S F Perry, Mrs Catharine Powers, Win D Stonking, Miss Rachael Smith, James E Stonn, Jacob St. John, B Sawyer, A T Snodgrass, James Smith, William Simmons, William Smith, Miss Saran J Stanly, Bettie Stanly, Reuben Skirks, Miss A ilson, John Williams, Mrs Betsy Williamson, Scott

Wilder, Miss Martin Walker, Fanny Williams, Mrs Maria Persons calling for the above letters will please A. MILLER, P. M.

april 24-10-1t. NOTICELLI

ADAM KEIM HOLDS MY NOTES FOR five hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The said notes have been paid off, except twenty-eight dol-lars. Persons are warned not to trade for them, april 21—16-6tpd. HENRY KEIM.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1856. TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: " Leave Weldon . . . 1.50 P. M.
" Leave Weldon . . . 1.50 P. M.
" Arrive at Raleigh . . 8.30 "

Freight and Accommodation Trains Leave Raleigh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.20 A. M. ALBERT JOHNSON, Gen'l. Supt.

ARGE SALE of Government Property! WILL BE SOLD, AT NEWBERN, NORTH-Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continue daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold: Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this Office.

By order of Brevt-Major-General A. B. Dyer,

Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. JASPER MYERS, Brev't Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A. Ordnance Office, Newbern, april 15—14-tml4.

ADIES' HATS, Gaiters, Snoes, Hosiery and Gloves, &c., &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. march 29-5-tf.

Fine Soft French Hats and Dress Hats, fine Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. march 29-5-tf.

CHTLEMEN'S

CILK MANTILLAS. Basques, Saques, Parasols, Fans, &c., &c. Beautiful stock. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.